

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 1-3, 7-11, 13-17, 23-28 and 30-35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nevo, et al (WO 00/04729) (Nevo). The basis of the rejection is substantially the same as provided in the prior Office Action (based on Nevo (WO 00/004729)). Applicant has canceled Claims 13-14 and 26-27 rendering the rejection of those claims moot. Applicant has amended claims 1 and 16 to better distinguish the present invention from Nevo. Support for the amendments is found in the Specification and no new matter has been added. Regarding Claim 1, the Examiner stated:

Regarding Nevo not teaching the time synchronization of two Radio Access Terminals (RAT's) are connected to one time synchronization, time of day information is shared by both the TDMA/GSM and CDMA base stations as a common time reference in a handover process (Pg. 4, lines 32-33 and Pg. 5, lines 1-8). Regarding Nevo not teaching a synchronization of the type recited in claim 1 existing between the respective time bases, the base stations both transmit time of day information during the handover process, where the TDMA/GSM base station transmits time of day information before the CDMA base station, indicating an offset is taken into account when doing the handover (Pg. 4, lines 32-33 and Pg. 5, lines 1-8).

Applicant maintains its previous argument that the present invention is directed to the internal synchronization by a mobile communication apparatus, such as a mobile radio terminal, a mobile telephone, a pager or a communicator, using the internal timings of the RATs. As seen in Figure 3, it is clear that it is the internal RAT timings that are synchronized. Such configuration is not taught by Nevo as Nevo obtains timing information external from the mobile device.

Conventionally, in WCDMA radio access to GSM radio access and also in cdma2000 radio access to GSM radio access, the RATs are not synchronized between each other. Further, when the timing of one GSM cell is measured, the mobile communication device does not know the timing of other GSM cells. Therefore, even if one GSM cell is measured, the GSM part of the mobile communication apparatus does

not know the timing of the WCDMA part of the mobile communication apparatus as the mobile communication apparatus cannot read any timing information of the GSM cell in these short time gaps.

Hence, in the present invention, when the WCDMA part of the mobile communication apparatus has a measurement gap where the GSM part of the mobile communication apparatus can measure, the GSM part of the mobile communication apparatus must know exactly when to start measuring. The only way this can be done is to internally synchronize the GSM part of the mobile communication apparatus (herein referred to as the GSM RAT) with the WCDMA part of the mobile communication apparatus (herein referred to as WCDMA RAT) so that the timing of the gap can be signaled between the RATs.

2. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a)

Claims 4-6, 12, and 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nevo, in view of Leprieur (U.S. Patent No. 6,959,201) (Leprieur). As noted with respect to amended Claims 1 and 16, from which claims 4-6, 12 and 18-22 depend, respectively, Nevo only teaches that, while in GSM, it is possible to get the information of the "time of day", that is, the time synchronization from certain signals externally from the mobile device. But Nevo does not disclose nor suggest the assumed pre-existence of the time synchronization of the two RATs are connected to one internal time synchronization. Leprieur fails to overcome the deficiency of Nevo.

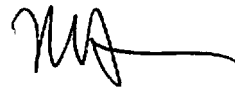
Claims 4-6 and 12 depend from amended Claim 1 and recite further limitations in combination with the novel elements of Claim 1. Claims 18-22 depend from amended Claim 16 and recite further limitations in combination with the novel elements of amended Claim 16. Therefore, the allowance of Claims 4-6, 12 and 18-22 is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks, the Applicant believes all of the claims currently pending in the Application to be in a condition for allowance. The Applicant, therefore, respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw all rejections and issue a Notice of Allowance for all pending claims.

The Applicant requests a telephonic interview if the Examiner has any questions or requires any additional information that would further or expedite the prosecution of the Application.

Respectfully submitted,



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